THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

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CITY ITEMS.

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ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1865.

J. S. Campbell, Youghiogheny, Westmoreland co., Pa.
D. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. McCaffrey, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. McN. Truxal, Turtle Creek, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. T. Crew, Chester Hill, Morgan co., O.
D. Gregg, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa.
D. R. Bowling, Clinton, Anderson co., Tenn.
Wm. Sampson, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny co., Pa.
Wm. H. Marsh, Numisilla, Summit co., O.
H. Killinger, Numisilla, Summit co., O.
T. J. Thompson, Ansonville, Clearfield co., Pa.
J. Swan, Ansonville, Clearfield co., Pa.
J. Thompson, Ansonville, Clearfield co., Pa.
J. Labadie, Owensville, Bath co., Ky.
F. Wilson, Belmont, Belmont co., O.
W. L. Kemp, Belmont, Belmont co., O.
A. S. Cunningham, Indiana, Indiana co., Pa.
J. J. Lewis, Kent, Indiana co., Pa.
F. W. Shaffner, Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa.
W. Gross, Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa.
A. M. Ward, McConnellstown, Huntingdon co., Pa.
J. Patton, McConnellstown, Huntingdon co., Pa.
A. P. Robb, McConnellstown, Huntingdon co., Pa.
J. Cherry, New Plymouth, Vinton co., O.
H. O. Hardin, Swan, Vinton co., O.
G. Schurtz, New Plymouth, Vinton co., O.
J. Lingafelter, Chatham, Licking co., O.
T. L. Glandin, Cadiz, Harrison co., O.
J. Pense, Trenton, Mercer co., N. J.
J. and M. C. Jones, Buchanan, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. Dunn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. R. Morgan, Allen's Grove, Wall co., Wis.
J. S. Fell, Rochester, N. Y.
H. Voight, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. C. Whitenight, Buckhorn, Columbia co., Pa.
H. B. Vandersice, Buckhorn, Columbia co., Pa.
W. McBride, Bloomsburg, Columbia co., Pa.
P. T. Swearer, Brownesville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. C. Spurrier, Pleasant Valley, Morgan co., O.
W. T. McNichols, Pennsville, Morgan co., O.
W. B. Ebbert, Wheeling, W. Va.
H. A. Smith, Allegheny City, Pa.
W. H. Ashlee, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa.
D. W. Judge, Rock Island, Ill.

For circulars or information concerning the college, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New.

The heading of this notice is intended to attract the attention only of the ladies and of those gentlemen who take an interest in the ladies as to the latest way of dresses. What is to be worn in the approaching season, what fabrics, what are to be the prevailing colors, are problems which are beginning to be resolved, as may be seen by those who are curious in these matters, by visiting the dry goods establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. New silks and dress goods are being opened by them daily, and we invite the particular attention of the ladies to what they have already placed on their shelves, adding that we think they will act wisely in making their selection for the fall at once, as really desirable styles are and will doubtless continue scarce through the season.

Clearance Sale of Summer Goods,

At No. 63 Market street. To clear the way for the reception of our fall and winter goods, we are closing out our present stock of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and Gaiters at prices than which none can better suit the purchaser. Do not forget the place, 63 Market street, South & Ross.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Lime.

Sherididge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying parties with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for sale in the Pittsburgh market.

Almond Nuts,

A kind of cake made only by S. S. Macvin, at the Boston Cracker Bakery, No. 64 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., wholesale and retail. Also, the greatest variety of crackers ever offered in this market.

To Save Time and Trouble,

Buy Marvin's Superior Wine Crackers, Almond Nuts, Ginger Snaps and Soda Biscuit, No. 64 Fourth street.

For Medicinal Liquors of all Kinds,

Liquors that can be relied on for purity and excellence, remember the place to get them is at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Drugs for the Country.

At J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, country merchants will find a very heavy assortment of drugs, at very low prices. In patent medicines, all the popular preparations of the day will be found. Give him a call.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

John Minor Botts on the Amnesty Proclamation.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS, having been requested to give his interpretation of the Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON, has written a letter in which he says that it is clear that the Executive pardon merely remits the penalties incurred by those who have endeavored to overthrow the Government, without conferring any political privileges whatever, which are controlled in some instances by national and in others by state enactments. Such political privileges are beyond the interference of the President.

In regard to the thirteenth section, which exempts from the amnesty such persons as voluntarily participated in the rebellion, the estimated value of whose property is over twenty thousand dollars, he says there is much apprehension. It is spurel y a matter of conscience with every man to determine whether he voluntarily aided the rebellion or not. There are many who are worth over twenty thousand dollars who either did not aid the rebellion, or aided it by compulsion, who do not require pardon, and should not throw away their money feeing lawyers in order to obtain it. Besides being unnecessary, it improperly increases the labors of the President, Attorney General and the officials at Washington. On the other hand there are those who contributed all their means and energies, some by investment in Confederate stocks for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, others by running the blockade and other "*bomb-proof*" occupations, and they were called—all for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, who, in his opinion, voluntarily participated in the rebellion.

The detailed farmers do not necessarily come within the exempted cases. He knows many such who accepted details of that nature in order to avoid military duty, while other farmers might have done many things that would subject them to the exception. He suggests to those who feel themselves conscious of not having voluntarily aided the rebellion, that it will be time enough to apply for pardon when steps have been taken to confiscate their property, and advises them in the mean time to save their time and money for other purposes than enriching lawyers and paid agents.

THE REBEL GOLGOTHA.—Capt. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., who left Washington several weeks ago, in charge of a party of mechanics, &c., for Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving decent burial to the remains of our soldiers, who were cruelly murdered there, writes to F. E. Patch, chief clerk in his office, under date of July 26, that they had arrived at Andersonville, and were encamped within one hundred yards of this prison-pen. The Captain describes it as "a pen in the filthiest sense of the word—a human pen, where 30,000 of our soldiers were huddled together in an inclosure not 20 yards square by 100 wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun for months, resulting in the death of thousands." The Captain also says: "This pen should not be destroyed, but it should stand until its stockade falls to the ground from decay, so that the unbelieving of the North may be able to look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman cruelties perpetrated by the South on our prisoners."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1865. NO. 284.

Shameless Villainy.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says, in reference to the case of DAVID GREGORY, sentenced to be hung for murder in Philadelphia, and the time for whose execution has been extended for good and sufficient reasons until the 2d of September, that a party of inhuman rascals in Philadelphia hearing that GREGORY'S mother was possessed of a little property, the accumulation of a long life of toil, represented to her that if she gave them a certain sum of money, large for her means, they would procure a pardon for her unfortunate son. Out of love for her son and his wife and large family of small children, she converted her property into cash, and gave it to the scoundrels, who do not possess a particle of influence with the Governor, and who will be wholly unable to accomplish the object for which they have robbed her. The mother is represented as being widowed, afflicted and aged, and by this robbery is completely beggared. This is a case that loudly demands redress, and it is to be hoped that the rascals may be compelled to disgorge, and be brought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

The *Telegraph* also calls attention to the fact that in this way the Executive and Legislature of every State are brought under reproach. Unprincipled men too often succeed in extorting large sums of money under promise to secure certain legislation eminently proper in itself, and which could be had upon its own merits without any outside influences. We believe that the authorities possess the means to redress and prevent all such wrongs, and that the remedy should be applied at once.

The Phœnix Bank Defalcation—One of the Implicated Parties commits Suicide—The Defaulter ruined by a "Waiter Girl."

We have already announced the arrest of H. B. Jenkins for embezzling a quarter of a million of dollars from the Phœnix Bank, New York, of which for two years he had been second Teller. After his arrest he made a confession of his crimes, which implicated several other persons, but as all the arrests have not yet been made, the details are not fully known. John H. Earl, a clerk in the banking house of Smith, Martin & Co., was implicated by Jenkins to the amount of $150,000. Earl was arrested on Thursday and admitted to have received $100,000 of the Bank money, which he said he had lost in Railroad stock speculations. He received at first $50,000 and all his efforts afterwards were with a view to make up the money he had received from Jenkins; but his speculations having failed he was unable to do so. Preparatory to an investigation of the case Earl was placed in a cell in the 29th street Police station. The next morning he was found lying on a bench in his cell with his wind-pipe severed, and a large hole in the side of his neck, where he had endeavored in vain to cut the jugular artery. He was quite dead. He was visited several times during the night, but declined any attention, saying that he "felt bad and down-hearted." He was heard walking about in his cell as late as four o'clock in the morning. Upon his body was found a note he had written during the night to his brother, enclosing two photographs of his wife, lately deceased, and a little son. In this note he claimed that to the money he had received from Jenkins he had added $30,000 of his own funds, and this $30,000 he left to the ladies on his wife's estate, and that he had lost all. He had been thoroughly searched before being placed in his cell, but had succeeded in concealing a small two-bladed lady's knife, with which he committed the fatal deed.

Another person implicated by Jenkins, is a young and beautiful lady named Genevieve Brown, but who is variously known as Vive Bown, Annie Lines, and Ida Brower, which is her favorite name, with whom, it is said, he became acquainted at a disreputable concert saloon, where she was a "waiter girl." She was also arrested, and admitted to have received large sums of money from Jenkins at various times. Charles Brower, her paramour, having followed her to this town, was also taken in custody, as he was known to have received from $8,000 to $9,000 of the stolen money, a sum equal to that received by the "waiter girl." In the concert saloons, and other disreputable places, where Jenkins was wont to resort, he was continually approached by ruffians, who had obtained possession of his secret, and to whom he gave from $50 to $100 at a time "hush money." The full details of the embezzlement are not yet known, as there has been no formal investigation of the matter. It is supposed that the defalcation will amount to $818,000, although the Cashier of the Bank reports that he has discovered a deficit of only $300,000. The Bank reports a surplus on hand, besides its capital, of this earnings for the past six month, which, apart from the July dividends, are considerable. Jenkins is forty-nine years old. Earl was thirty-one, and greatly respected.

Southern Trade and Crop Prospects.

The New Orleans *Price Current* says that new cotton bolls are now plentifully shown about in commercial circles of that city. They display a long, rich and fine fibre, and make flattering promises of the growing crop. Every one feels that region the great staple looks well, and no destructive insects have yet made their appearance among it. The rust is said to have slightly touched it in West Tennessee, but thus far it has been confined to small districts. The Houston *Telegraph* learns from the cotton growing sections that its appearance on some of the Brazos plantations; but as this destructive insect has not made its appearance elsewhere, either in Texas or the lower States, it is hoped that it is confined to the Brazos bottoms.

A business circular published in Savannah, Ga., says that large purchases of cotton have been made in the interior at from 22 to 25 cents by the way of middling, according to the locality. All goods now in market have been brought in here from the interior. The supplies of every description are in excess of the demand, which is mainly attributed to the accumulation of merchandise shipped to this point for distribution throughout the interior, while the cramped facilities and high rates of transportation have forced upon the market here. Present prices are only nominal, everything being dull and depressed. During the months of July, there have been received per river, 9,420 bales of cotton, part of which goes to New York for a market, and the balance to the mills of the North and West. Small lots of cotton have been brought in by wagons, amounting to 217 bales. Reports from the interior are of a most favorable kind, and the country wears an air of quiet, which augurs a quick return to business channels with a renewed impetus.

WHAT SOUTHERN LEADERS SAY.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of August 1st notices the presence of General Howell Cobb in that city, and says: "In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once; and wished most heartily that Georgia could once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately convulsed this country he considers forever disposed of. Slavery, he says, can never be resuscitated in any shape. He thinks it best that all submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities; that matters which have passed should be numbered among the things that were, and should not be dragged into the present, that agitation of secession and fanning the movements of those who are doing all they can to settle affairs." The same paper speaks of the arrival in town of Gov. Brown, and says: "Gov. Brown speaks hopefully of the future, and thinks it would be well for the convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. He also says that the people of Northern Georgia are anxious for an opportunity to take the oath of amnesty, and will return conservative men to the convention. He regards the question of secession as settled by the result of the war, and that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided."

A NOVEL EXPEDITION.—There is a novel—and may be important—expedition fitting out at San Francisco—nothing less than a voyage to the New Hebrides, a group of volcanic Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, north-east of New Caledonia, between latitude 13 deg. 30 min. and 20 deg. 3 min. South, and longitude 166 deg. 30 min. and 170 deg. East. These Islands are said to abound in sandal wood, tortoise shell, sandal and other valuable woods. With such a restless and adventurous population as ours, no doubt the expedition will be a success in point of numbers embarking. The crew of these Islands is estimated by one Capt. Folger, who is to command the vessel fitting out, and who has been there, at 25,000 savages, cannibals, naming a population of 200,000 degraded beings, whose language is said to be similar to the Malay.

SOUTHERN IRON MANUFATORIES.—The New Orleans *Delta* expatiates on the mineral resources of the South, and says she can supply all her wants. It says:

Let our people then go to work and establish furnaces and rolling mills and machine shops. We have the iron ore and we have the coal, and we may be certain of a market, to say nothing of the thousand domestic purposes for which iron is used. Our railroads alone will more than consume any probably supply for years to come. Railroads are a necessity to us now, as much as bread and meat; and we cannot get along without them either in peace or war. But to have railroads we must have iron, and it is folly to be sending across the ocean, or to Pennsylvania for it when we have it in abundance, and of the best quality almost at our very doors.

A WONDERFUL RIVER.—It has recently been demonstrated beyond peradventure, that the Colorado river stretching up through Arizona to Utah, is navigable with light draft steamers, and that freight, hence, can be landed in the Mormon city at 15 cents per pound or at the most twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, while now it costs the Salt Lakers at present to get their supplies from the East, across the plains. A San Francisco river skipper has recently ascended the Colorado a distance of 600 hundred miles from its mouth, with a small steamer, towing a barge of 100 tons burthen, laden with freight. It is said the requirements of Salt Lake City amount to no less than a thousand tons of goods per annum, from foreign parts, so that the trade is really worth competing for.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Contributions for Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

Sale of President Lincoln's Carriage.

Organization of National Banks

A Tax Commissioner for Tennessee.

Our Dead at Andersonville,

MORE APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Female Pardon Brokers in Washington.

MUSTER-OUT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

The sympathy of the Washington secessionists for

Mrs. Jefferson Davis,

Is decidedly substantial in its character. Up to yesterday the amount subscribed in her behalf footed up the handsome sum of six thousand five hundred and ten dollars. The lowest contribution to the fund was ten dollars, and the highest five hundred and ten dollars.

The carriage presented to the late President Lincoln by a number of New York gentlemen, is advertised for sale in the city papers. Its original cost was two thousand dollars.

During the week ending to-day,

Nineteen National Banks

Were established, with an aggregate capital of $2,209,429. The number of banks in operation up to date is fifteen hundred and twenty-four, with an authorized capital of $387,339,241.

Edward P. Cone has been appointed by the President,

Tax Commissioner for Tennessee,

Vice Delane T. Smith, resigned.

Capt. Moore, in charge of the party at Andersonville, telegraphed that he will be through with the work of

Re-interring the Bodies of our Soldiers,

Who died there, by the last of next week.

The National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa, and the first National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, are designated depositories of public monies.

A National Bank,

With a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, has been established at Lynchburg, Va.

One hundred and twenty-five

Applications for Pardon,

Were filed to-day in the Attorney General's Office, by persons of the twenty thousand dollar clause. The petitions of four were granted.

During the past week the Treasury Department has redeemed $7,982,890 in certificates of indebtedness. New certificates to the amount of about five millions were issued.

This being

General Reception Day at White House

The President was literally overwhelmed with visitors, white and black. A large majority of the callers were pardon-seeking rebels and office-hunters. Several good looking female pardon brokers were also in attendance, but failed in their efforts to gain the President's attention. The business in pardoning rebel women has been prosecuted to a discreditable extent, and the President properly begins to snub them.

Nearly Four Millions

In national bank currency were issued from the Treasury within the past week. The total amount now in circulation is $169,493,999.

Eleven Surgeons

Of volunteers, and a number of Assistant Surgeons, were honorably mustered out of the service to-day, there being no further need for their services. Among them were the following: Surgeons B. L. Hovey, Ernest Thume and Peter Cleary, of Ohio; Charles H. Hood, Eugene F. Sawyer and Lewis D. Harlow, of Illinois; and Assistant Surgeon George S. Courtwright, of Pennsylvania.

From Nashville.

The Recent Election in Tennessee,

Proclamation by Governor Brownlow.

The Law to be Strictly Enforced

Letter from Ex-President Pierce to Jeff. Davis.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—The *Press and Times* this morning contains a proclamation of Governor Brownlow, proposing certain questions to clerks of county courts and sheriffs, with a view to ascertaining whether or not the elective franchise act was fairly complied with in conducting the recent election. Information has reached the State Department that in some counties it was erroneously construed, in others willfully evaded, and in some instances totally disregarded. The President invites all loyal citizens to communicate information in relation to the question, and assures the loyal citizens of the State that no army of numbers, however great, to censure or discipline rebels, however fiend, no combination of Union men, however respectful and valued, will prevent the execution of said law according to its substantial requirements. The *Press and Times* also publishes a letter from Ex-President Pierce to Jeff. Davis, dated July 6, 1860, in which he says: "Without discovering the slightest disposition or disposed to so-and-I have never believed that an actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionism this direct calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely; it will be within our own borders, in our streets, and between the two classes of citizens to whom I have already referred. Those who defy law and constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

PEOPLE CHANGING THEIR VIEWS.

They Desire the Return of old Relations.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Times'* Raleigh correspondent says:—The desire is nearly unanimous as to be called general, is manifested everywhere, to return to the old time customs of before the war. No small deal of loyalty talk of here is actuated by this motive. People are sick and tired of the privations entailed by the blockade and other concomitants of war, and will do anything to remove the obstacles now in the way. The latent love for the Union which exhibited itself in opposition to the Davis usurpation, by desertion, feeding the federal prisoners, and in a hundred other ways during the war, is now untrammeled, and shows itself in a manner satisfactory to any conservative observer. A great majority of the inhabitants of the State eschew high political sentiments, but there is, and no one can deny it, a factious clique of conquered but not subdued Japanese, who are drones in our hive. They are of the Wade Hampton equestrian style, and consider themselves the high-toned gentry of the South, and talk about the Yankee mudsills and their colonization societies. This class is almost too insignificant in numbers to attract attention, and the mistake made by some leading men here is the importance which they lend to it by their virulent denunciation of its members. It would be of incapacity and want of support, the slaves having been freed, were it not for the continual fuss which is being made over it. With a few exceptions, the people at large are somewhat sore over the loss of their slaves. Once in a while a man is to be found who says that he is glad they are free, but nobody disputes their reluctance in giving up their property, and as soon as it is demonstrated that free labor is more profitable than slave, they will come and all be reconciled. There is nothing to this conclusion, and I venture the prediction that another harvest will find North Carolina all right on the negro question, and the change can be effected in one day, and this sudden abolishing of the customs of generations has produced a shock from which it will take time to recover.

As an instance of the increase of the kindly feeling towards the freedmen, Colonel Whittlesey, Superintendent for this State, and General Howard's bureau, has received applications from several different parties of the citizens of the State for assistance in securing the labor of several hundred head of workmen for farms and plantations. In Edgecomb and other counties. The gentlemen interested in these movements are shrewd, far-seeing business men, who appreciate the fact that the labor of the freedmen can be obtained just now very cheap, and owing to the impoverished condition of the state, agricultural products are very valuable. It is understood they intend to inaugurate the ten hour system of labor, and, by careful discipline, eradicate the slothfulness engendered in the freedmen by slavery.

Highly Interesting.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.

Wade Hampton and the Freedmen.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Reduction in the Arsenal Employees.

Trial of Capt. Wirz.

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER.

Mail Service in the Southern States.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Two steamers left New York to-day for Europe. They are the Erin and City of New York for Liverpool; the Deliona for London; the Hibernia for Glasgow, and the New York for Southampton and Bremin. The steamer Hibernian also sails for Liverpool to-day from Quebec.

The *Express* says it learns from good authority that Wade Hampton is now hiring every able-bodied negro who was once his slave. He pays men ten dollars a month, and women eight dollars, furnishing houses, but not board, for each. He expects to raise thirty bales of cotton, where before the war he raised from one thousand three hundred to one thousand five hundred bales. The small crop exported grows out of the fact that it is only since the close of the war that he has been able to resume work upon his plantation. Wade Hampton declares it his intention to give free negro labor a fair trial, and that he shall hope for the best results from the wages system until it fails. He has already dissuaded many of his countrymen from the folly of emigration.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: Col. S. H. Simpson, United States Engineers, and Hon. Springer Harbaugh, Government director, have just returned from a tour of inspection of the location of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha in Nebraska, under instructions from the War Department and the Secretary of the Interior. They will, at an early day, make a report to their respective departments as to the character and condition of the work.

The new building attached to the public printing establishment is completed and will soon be in operation, with additional presses being put in, which will print all books and documents now printed as far back as 1865, in time for the meeting of Congress. This delay has been occasioned by the enormous amount of work done for the Treasury Department and Navy Department.

Yesterday there was a further reduction in the force employed in the armory departments of the Washington arsenal, about one hundred men being discharged. A few months ago, since there were nearly three hundred men in this department, but at present there are less than fifty. A large number of Springfield rifled muskets, which were altered from muzzle to breech, will be sent to Springfield shortly, leaving comparatively but a small quantity of other arms to be rifled up this season. It is from this cause that the invited Democrats, telling them not to come.

The *World's* special says the trial of Capt. Wirz, commandant of the Andersonville prison, will commence on the 21st inst. It is believed now the Government will be quite lengthy. Aside from a good many witnesses, a large number of depositions of prisoners, who have suffered under him, will be read. Ex-Congressman Bingham, of Indiana; General Denver, of Kansas, and Mr. Peck, of Chicago, are counsel for Wirz.

The reported pardoning of Herschel Johnson is untrue.

The *Herald's* special says: The Department of State has received information from John G. Nicolay, recently appointed United States Consul at Paris, and formerly private secretary of the late President Lincoln, that he has arrived at his post and entered upon the duties of his office.

The *Post's* special says that the Postoffice Department is busily engaged in the restoration of the mail service in the Southern States. A number of the offices have been re-opened, but the appointments of postmasters have not yet been announced.

E. H. Eastman, a lawyer of Nashville, has been invited up to Washington by Johnson to confidential secretary in order to facilitate the transaction of public business.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Condition of Affairs in Texas.

CAIRO August 13.—Three hundred and eight bales of cotton have just arrived from New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Times'* correspondent with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas, states that the country is almost destitute of forest trees. Very little cotton is planted in the section traversed by Merritt. Corn is so plentiful as to be almost worthless. Sweeny is demoralized. Senor Amito, a Mexican Consul residing in San Antonio, was robbed in that city on the 5th of July, of $20,000 in gold coin and dust, by about twenty disguised men.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

His Reception in Detroit.

DETROIT, August 12.—General Grant and suite arrived at the depot from Chicago at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day. The party immediately entered carriages, and were conveyed to the Biddle House. The street through which the General passed was densely crowded with people, who greeted the distinguished visitor with loud and prolonged cheers. General Grant gives a reception at the Biddle House this evening. An early hour this evening a large number of citizens assembled in front of the Biddle House to welcome General Grant to Detroit. Brief but eloquent speeches were given by Hon. Zach. Chandler, Romein and Senator Howard. The General, after bowing to the crowd, retired.

Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Charles H. Cornwall, convicted in the Criminal Court of the District of abstracting the public records, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20,000, is pardoned by the President.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Orton, having partially recovered from his sickness, has returned to the duties of his bureau.

The President, to-day, granted special pardons to B. F. McDonagh, of Texas, and Geo. W. Mordecai and William J. Hawkins, of North Carolina, under the amnesty proclamation.

Public Reception by the President.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The President today had a general reception, admitting without distinction all visitors having business with him. He appears to be in good health though exceedingly debilitated from the rush upon his attention. For several days past much of his time was consumed by the presentation of matters comparatively insignificant, but he seems to bear the infliction with philosophic dignity.

Seizures by Revenue Offices in Boston.

BOSTON, August 12.—The *Traveler* states that the leading hotels of this city, have been visited by the United States Internal Revenue Officers, who seized all the stock of cigars, for alleged violation of the revenue laws, and carried them to the United States Court House, where they were placed in custody of the United States Marshal.

The Steamship Moravian.

FARTHER POINT, August 12—10 P. M.—There are, as yet, no signs of the steamer Moravian, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 2d and Queenstown of the 4th inst. Weather cloudy and very dark, a light south west wind blowing.

No Signs of the Great Eastern Yet.

HEART'S CONTENT, NEW FOUNDLAND VIA NORTH SYDNEY, August 11.—At this hour, nine o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a thick fog prevails. The Royalist returned from Galita, forty miles down the Bay, this morning. She reports no signs of the Great Eastern.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A man named Wiseman was arrested, with a large amount of postal counterfeit fifty cent stamps, and counterfeit bills on the Wabasset Bank of Providence, in his possession. The arrest was made while he was negotiating their sale.

Fire Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Early this morning the Cohocksink Iron Works, on the Germantown road, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

New York Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Mr. Parker Castan, of the Phœnix Bank, publishes a note this evening, saying the defalcations will not exceed $30,000, which exceeds the bank surplus.

Shipments of Specie to Europe.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The amount of specie, which left this city for Europe during the past two days, was $220,000.

Sherman Expected at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Quartermaster General Meigs arrived to-day. General Sherman is expected to-night.

Latest from Aspy Bay.

ASPY BAY, CAPE BRETON, August 13, 7:30 P.M. —There is no news from the Great Eastern.

POTATO ROT.—This scourge has made its appearance in different quarters. The Chicago *Journal* says: "We regret to learn that the potato crop, in this part of the country, is likely to prove a failure. The long continued rains have had the effect of killing the vines and rotting the roots. Many potato fields, west of this city, have the appearance of having been burned over—being black and blighted. We learn that, on plantations in Edgewood rebels, however great, no combination of Union men, however respectful and valued, will prevent the execution of said law according to its substantial requirements. The *Pruned Twenty* also publishes a letter from Ex-President Pierce to Jeff. Davis, dated July 6, 1860, in which he says: "Without discovering the slightest disposition or disposed to so-and-I have never believed that an actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionism this direct calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely; it will be within our own borders, in our streets, and between the two classes of citizens to whom I have already referred. Those who defy law and constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

JUDGE SWAYNE IN WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Hon. D. P. Holloway.

MR. THAKER TO SUCCEED HIM.

Sale of Maryland and Virginia Farms

THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Expected Arrival of Chief Justice Chase

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

Judge Swayne,

Of the Supreme Court, is here.

Hon. D. P. Holloway.

Yesterday a second time tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents, to take effect on next Tuesday, by which time he hoped the President would appoint his successor. Incompatibility of temper between him and Harlan is understood to be the cause of the resignation. The President told him he believed the affairs of the office had never been more faithfully administered, and that he accepted the resignation with reluctance. The Patent Office has now on hand nearly a hundred thousand dollars surplus fund. Chief Clerk Thaker is supposed to be probably the successor.

Real Estate agents here are beginning to advertise long lists of

Maryland and Virginia Farms for Sale.

The Virginia lands are generally held as yet at high prices, while those in Maryland go off at comparatively low rates. Cothmun, of New Orleans, little Mr. Sam, Cox, the runaway from Columbus, Ohio, and two or three other pardon brokers—decayed politicians—who wanted to increase their influence at the White House, had attempted to get up a

Meeting of Democratic Leaders

To assure the President of their desire to support his Administration, and had fixed next Wednesday as the time. Meanwhile these worthies got snubbed so severely at the White House, they thought it would not be expedient to bring their caucus on just now, and so they are to-day busily engaged in writing letters to the invited Democrats, telling them not to come.

Postmaster-General Dennison

And family are at Baltimore to-day, taking leave of Capt Neil Denison, who sails to-morrow with his regiment for the Pacific coast.

Chief Justice Chase,

Who has not been in Washington since his trip South, is expected here about next Thursday.

Highly Important.

THE REEBL GENERAL R. E. LEE.

SAILORS PAID AND FURLOUGHED.

Important Order from Gen. Vanwyck

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Condition of Affairs in Texas.

Abuse of Freedmen in South Carolina.

OBJECTIONABLE LAWS ANNULLED.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: The reports of some Northern papers, bearing upon the movements of General Robert E. Lee, are wholly erroneous. Six weeks or more ago, General Lee left the city and proceeded to his farm in Buckingham county, in this State, on the south side of the James river, forty miles from Richmond, where he is now. In the retired seclusion, scarcely answering the myriads of letters addressed to him. He lives in a small but neat elegant cottage, the property of Mrs. Cox, adjoining that belonging to Wm. Cox, and acres of land, which he finds recreation in cultivating. Gen. Lee is unusually retired in his seclusion, and it is probable he will rarely, if ever, emerge from it.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: In accordance with a recent order of the Navy Department, all the sailors who have been attached to vessels at the yards, and whose terms of enlistment were not nearly out, have been granted furloughs for two weeks, to report at the end of that time to any navy yard or station they may select. About 2,000 have, under this order, been paid and sent off recently.

It is understood Commissioner Holloway, of the Patent Office, has signified the intention of leaving the Interior Department the latter part of the coming week, whether a successor be appointed or not. Many gentlemen, including Romein and Senator Howard, The General, after bowing to the crowd, retired.

Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, in command of the military district of Western South Carolina, has issued a general order from Newbury, in that State, dated July 24th, which was received out by the perpetration of continued violent abuse of the freedmen. The offenders in the more violent of these outrages are in jail awaiting trial. The cases arrested claim that the clause in the contracts with the ill-treated blacks, which permitted the application of the less uncertain clause, and which had been introduced with the view of giving them speedy relief, was regarded by them as full permission to inflict such punishment upon their people as they themselves deemed proper. One Commandant in question is, by the terms of the above order, severely rebuked, and will be signally punished for permitting a clause so repugnant to the principles upon which the freedmen system is founded. The misguided and stubborn planters who are attempting to embarrass the successful application of the negroes' labor will, it is understood, be dealt with by the above order, that their policy is short-sighted, and self-injurious, and objectionable. The clause for the punishment of freedmen is rejected from all contracts into which it has been inserted.

DELIVERY OF THE 7-30 BONDS.

POLICY OF SECRETARY McCULLOCH

Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, Seeking Pardon.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The delivery of the remaining 7-30 loan will be made by the 25th inst. The delay has been caused by the exhaustion of the blank forms of smaller denominations, six or seven millions of which in amount have been printed. Many unauthorized statements have been made concerning the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to the finances. These are mere matters of conjecture. The Secretary has no present intention of assisting New York or any other city upon that business, nor does he contemplate any immediate change of policy, as the affairs of his Department are progressing comfortably.

The proportion of the blacks, who visit the Executive Mansion to see the President on business, is not more than one in five hundred, as compared with the whites.

Among the latest arrival of Southerners in quest of pardon, is Fayette McMullin, of Virginia. He was considered a conspicuous, for his town road, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

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Refugees Returning to their Homes in Virginia.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Times'* special says: The counties of Virginia bordering on the Potomac are rapidly recovering from the devastations of the war. Refugees are returning to their abandoned homes, and society is resuming its influence on all sections. A large number of those who have returned are Northern settlers who were driven out in the first year of the war, and who are aiding materially in spreading loyal sentiments. Building and farming is going on extensively, and land contiguous to Washington and Alexandria is selling in most instances at as high rates as before secession.

The Removal of General Torbett.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Concerning the removal from and the restoration to command of General Torbett by General Emory, the former has said to the *Times* the following solid explanation: General Emory's standing in the army rendered it impossible for him to overlook any breach, however slight, of military propriety, and he adopted the shortest method in this case to bring matters to the notice of the proper authority:

GENERAL HANCOCK did not return me to my command until General Emory advised it, which he did in the most generous manner as soon as the true circumstances of the case had been laid before him."

FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic Cable.

All Going Well Till the Morning of the 2d.

Communication Lost at Twelve M. that Day.

Decline in the "Atlantic" Stock.

AN AMERICAN DEFAULTER ARRESTED

Ninety-nine Thousand Dollars of the Money Stolen Recovered.

CHOLERA RAGING IN SPAIN.

FARTHER POINT, August 13.—The steamer Moravian from Liverpool, August 2d, via Londonderry, on the

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

The Recent English Decision.

The interlocutory decision recently made by the Vice Chancellor of England in the case of the United States vs. PRIOLEAU, to obtain possession of a quantity of rebel cotton, is of infinitely more importance than it seems at first sight. The value of the cotton involved is of no significance, but the principle of the case is of most commanding interest. That the United States are entitled to the cotton is beyond dispute; but that the United States are bound to take it subject to all the encumbrances placed upon it by the Confederate States is a decision liable to breed much mischief. If the contract between the Confederate States and PRIOLEAU binds the United States, why may not all the contracts and engagements entered into by the former be equally as binding? If it be established as a principle of law by the English Courts that a debt due by the Confederate States to a British subject can be levied upon rebel property accruing to the United States by the termination of the war, why may not every British subject claim to have his investments in the rebel loans levied in a similar manner upon such captured property?

The English capitalists invested many millions of pounds in the loans, for the payment of which the Confederates pledged their cotton. Much of that cotton has come into our possession by capture, and if the cotton in Liverpool is subject to the debt due to PRIOLEAU, there is no reason why all the cotton in our possession should not be subject to every debt due to an Englishman. It is not the fact of the cotton being in Liverpool that makes it subject to the debt, but it is to the fact, declared to be so by the Vice Chancellor, that the United States merely stands in the place of the Confederate States. All the Confederate cotton was mortgaged to its full value almost to the English bondholders, and if we are entitled merely to the interest of the Confederate States in it, it follows necessarily that all the rebel cotton captured by us belongs to the bond-holders, and that we have no interest whatever in it. If the English Court be right in charging us with PRIOLEAU'S debt, the English government has a right to demand payment from us of the English gold invested in the rebel cotton, to the extent of all the cotton captured by us during the war.

Nor is this all. The logical consequences of the principle would have a much larger extent. If one debt contracted by the rebels is binding upon us, so must all, to the extent of all the rebel property of whatever kinds of which we became possessed. All the property belonging to the rebels was equally bound for their debts as the Liverpool cotton is subject to the debt due to PRIOLEAU, and every claim of whatsoever nature held by an Englishman against the Confederate States may be demanded of us as far as it can be satisfied out of the muskets and artillery, conmanance stores, horses, wagons, ambulances, commissary and quartermaster stores, &c., which we captured both during and since the war. We see no point short of this at which the precedent can be resisted. As the decision of the Court is not yet final, we trust the Chancellor may acquire such new light upon the subject as will lead him to a more mature and proper judgment.

Protection and Free Trade

These are terms used by writers on Political Economy to indicate two distinct systems of policy as alike applicable to all countries. This is an absurdity.

And it is passing strange that such an error should have so long prevailed among the best writers on this subject, at home and abroad. Now it may be safely laid down as a proposition *universally true*, that in commercial intercourse between two countries, in one of which wages are high and in the other low, *protection* is always the true policy of the one and *free trade* of the other, for the obvious reason that free trade would open the ports of the country where wages and prices were high to the free importation of the cheaper rival productions of low priced labor abroad, monopolizing the market until labor in both countries was reduced to the same level. By way of illustration, suppose two neighboring factories, in one of which wages was fifty cents, and in the other one dollar and a half, were contending for the market. Would not the one undersell the other, and thus compel it to reduce labor to fifty cents a day or quit work? Distance makes the only difference, and with modern facilities, the cost of transporting light and valuable goods across the ocean is almost nothing. It, therefore, resolves itself into a question of *wages—protection* sustaining and *free trade* reducing American to the level of foreign wages, by a law as certain in its operation as that which regulates the ebbing and flowing of the tides. Hence, statesmen in England, France, and other foreign countries, are right in advocating free trade with us, while we are right in protecting our high-priced and prosperous labor against the overwhelming and ruinous effects of free trade with them.

The rules to be observed in establishing an American tariff are few and simple.

First—Select for *protection* such foreign articles only as come in competition with similar articles of American production, and impose on the foreign rival productions duties sufficient to compensate American labor for the difference in the wages paid at home and abroad, and for the *internal war duties* now imposed on our home productions.

Second—Select raw materials, dye-stuffs, etc., used by our manufacturers, such as are not produced at home, and exempt them from duties altogether.

Third—The imported necessaries of life, such as tea, coffee, etc., may be exempt from duties except when required for revenue.

Fourth—Articles which we export extensively, such as flour, grain, provisions, etc., require no duties, which, if imposed, would be alike fruitless for revenue and protection.

The whole matter is in a nut-shell. The contest is between foreigners and Americans for the American markets, and the only question is, which shall have it. *Free trade* gives it to the foreigners, and *protection* to the Americans, and it is for Congress to decide the vital question. Hence it is the duty of our laboring men in every department of industry, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical, constituting more than three-fourths of our voters, to see that no man is elected to Congress who is not in favor of extending adequate protection to American labor against the ruinous effects of free competition with the pauper labor of Europe, which would soon reduce our labor to the same rate of wages, and to the same degraded condition, social, moral, and political.

Coming Right.

We are glad to see that "*The Nation*" is getting nearly right on the suffrage question. Like other journals that started out zealously for unconditional and immediate negro suffrage at the South, its views on that question have been modified by reflection and better knowledge of facts relating to it. Thus, in the last number of "*The Nation*" we find this declaration: "We "do not ask, and never have asked, that "ignorant negroes be enfranchised unless ignorant whites are. What we do ask is, that "whenever they are disfranchised, ignorant "white men be made to share the same fate."

We are not disposed to quarrel with the mode of putting it; but we think "*The Nation*" would have shown more frankness, as well as directness, by saying at once that it was for intelligence as the essential qualification of all voters without regard to color or locality. Nevertheless, this declaration is to be accepted as the progress of enlightened public sentiment on the suffrage question.

The Great Cable Failure.

There can no longer be any doubt of the failure of the Atlantic cable, which, we may conclude, will for the present end all such enterprises on the other side of the ocean. The British have tried their hands often enough to be satisfied that it is not in them to girdle the world—so far as the Atlantic is concerned. Perhaps the Yankees will think it best to show them how. As to that, however, our sympathies for the present are with the overland enterprise going forward with so much zeal and success. Experience has weakened confidence in submarine cables, not one of the many laid down having continued to be serviceable any considerable time. If the cable has failed, science has gained something in the experiments that have been made,—but we doubt if that will satisfy the English stockholders.

No More National Banks in Pennsylvania.

Deputy Comptroller HULBARD has written a letter settling definitively the question of more National Banks in Pennsylvania. He says this State is already in excess of its equitable proportion upward of $13,000,000, and adds: Pennsylvania having exceeded her apportionment "by over thirteen millions, is not equitably en"titled to any additional sum; and as the en"tire amount of national currency provided for "in the law will be absorbed by banks already "organized, or which have received authority "to organize, it is now impossible to consider "new applications."

It is evident that Congress will have to provide for an extension of the national banking system to supply the wants of the South as well as the North. Until this is done Pennsylvania will have to wait.

United States and Mexico—Sonora.

A noticeable feature of public opinion is that somebody should and must take care of Mexico; and the popular mind seems to have settled that as it has got to be done, the United States is the most competent to the task. A conversation with a gentleman, for several years a resident in Sonora, confirms our previous views, that the people of that State of Mexico have the same impressions as those of this nation. It is not probable that annexation will be brought around by any violent political revolution; nor that the republic of Mexico will become incorporated with that of the United States; nor is it perhaps desirable, politically, or even commercially.

That the province of Sonora, already alienated in most particulars from the government of Mexico, with its population largely permeated with American sympathies, and dotted throughout its territory by American mining companies, would be a desirable addition to the United States, is hardly debateable. Lying between Arizona and New Mexico and the waters of the Pacific, its chief seaport, Guymas, is in reality the front door to those States, and it would seem to have been a mistake that Sonora was not included in the "Gadsen ten million purchase," in 1854, by which New Mexico and California were ceded to the United States. As the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, became populous, their numerical and agricultural wealth is developed, the necessity of reaching the Pacific coast through Sonora at the port of Guymas, will make it especially desirable that that portion of the Province should be a portion of our Government. It will no doubt be found by that time that the pear will have ripened, through the investment of American capital Already the operations of American Silver Mining Companies are transferring large tracts of valuable lands to such corporations; and their employees are Americanizing the country. Other equally influential enterprises of American origin are aiding in this great revolution. The Yaqui river has been lately surveyed by a New York corporation, with a view to improving one hundred and twenty-five miles of its navigation, for the purpose of opening some valuable coal mines lying upon it. Guymas has been selected as the terminus of a railroad soon to be commenced by another American Company, which will run from that point through Sonora and Chihuahua, to El Paso, on the Rio Grande. This road passes through nearly a level country producing abundantly of cotton, sugar cane, wheat, corn, and other products of both the temperate and torrid zones; many rich mineral deposits, among which is a remakarbly valuable one of copper, lie along its route. The road connects at El Paso with another running through Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a communication, when completed, will render Guymas equal to San Francisco possessing, as it does, the finest harbor on that coast; and the town will, naturally, fromits position, and the interests centering around it, attract a large American population.

The rapidity with which American capital, when once interested in a territory, absorbs the most valuable thereof, is well known; and having once obtained "title," the second ruling passion of the Yankee is to bring his possessions under "school and road tax." Primary meetings, delegate elections, nominating conventions and county and township offices, are part and parcel of your true American being; and are as necessary to his enjoyment of life as the *festa* to the people of Southern Europe. When Americans begin to take possession of the minerals of a country, to improve the navigation of its rivers, and construct its railroads, it is not long before they arrange its politics; and the schoolhouse, and the ballot box, and the stars and stripes generally come in to help.

The amount of American capital and the number of American enterprises already at work in Sonora is, as before observed, fast Americanizing that province; the people of her self-reliant, in feeling like the oft quoted female who did not care which whipped, so far as the present quarrel for the government of Mexico is concerned, the chances are very strong that having obtained silver and copper mines, slack waters and railroads in Sonora, that Americans will want to vote the same, and the Sonorians will have become like "Barkis," "willin'."

The many enterprises of American origin getting foothold in that country renders it probable that such a quiet commercial revolution will not be long in being brought about; the more especially, as previously mentioned, as Sonora is like a huge foreigner blocking up the Pacific front door of Arizona, New Mexico, and thereabouts, and as the foreigner can not be made to "move on," the shorter course to get free ingress and egress will be to nationalize him into a Yankee citizen.

The probabilities of such a course of events are strong, and we shall watch the current with much closeness, having great faith in the "everlasting dollar" as a revolutionizer. When such an event is accomplished, valuable as are the minerals of Sonora and its agricultural lands, even under Mexican rule, their worth, then, it is hard to estimate, and those who invested capital or enterprise before, will not only be congratulated upon "possession," but become shrewd, far-seeing men in the eyes of the public.

Unchanged Sympathies.

The sympathies of a portion of the Northern people have been with the South throughout the entire rebellion. This was the North star of hope to the rebels, in all the earlier period of their war against the Union. This sympathy was shown in various ways, especially in opposing and embarrassing the administration of Mr. LINCOLN and in decrying his judicious and patriotic efforts to suppress the insurrection and to maintain the integrity of the nation. The basis of this sympathy was the old party association. They did not expect the rebels to succeed in their efforts to divide the country. They did not wish them to succeed, for that would be eternal death to their party hopes, which never could be revived, as against the Union Republicans, without the aid of the South and the slave-holding interests. But they wished to keep the party fame fair with the South, that when it should abandon its mad and mistaken secession in despair, or be overcome by patriotic force, it should know whom to attach to in the new party arrangements that must follow. Hence they let no opportunity pass unimproved, of signifying their opposition to the war policy of the Government, or of heaping abuse on those leading and honorable men of the Democratic party who so nobly espoused and maintained, in the Cabinet and in the field, the cause of the Union. It was not, we charitably believe, that they wished to see the Government overthrown, but that they wished to shield their faction of a party from the odium, in Southern estimation, of having frustrated the effort to overthrow it. Such was their sympathy during the heat of the bloody conflict, and such was the intention of it. The developments of every day, since the close of the rebellion, demonstrate that this is a correct view of the case.

It has been obvious, to even a moderate sagacity, that the negro question, at the closing of the war, would become a prominent one in future politics. In some form or other, it could not fail to come up. It required no great discernment to know how the South would feel on that subject. Their ideas would not be likely to have gone far out of their old channels. With these the bulk of the Northern Democracy had coincided, and to these they had pertinaciously adhered, even when the Government was imperiled by them. This was embarrassing the Government, to the extent of their influence, and encouraging the rebels to the extent of their opportunity. On the negro question, in whatever form it presents itself, the ideas and sympathies of these Northern men are in perfect accordance with those of the late insurgents. And on every other question in which the Government and the rebels differ, their sympathies go with the rebels and against the Government.

The practical working of this sympathy is in the same direction as the rebellion itself was. And what may be its results, when the political machinery of the Southern States is set a-going again, depends on the unanimity and energy of action by the party which embraces the trusty elements of loyalty. If these continue and act in concert, as during the war, the republic will be safe.

Rush of Emigrants.

The intention on the part of fifteen thousand Polish refugees, scattered throughout the Swiss canons, to emigrate to this country, is known. They have had communication with Washington. The Helvetic Diet has already voted a subsidy to each emigrant of one hundred and eight francs, and it is expected that the French Government will place some of its transport ships at their disposal for conveyance to their place of destiny. From Norway the tide is strong, and the departure of so many emigrants is regarded as a calamity. From Sweden the departures are kept up, although the number is not large. From Great Britain the flow is increasing. On Thursday the steamship Virginia at New York, from Liverpool, landed between eight and nine hundred passengers, principally Irish.

The Tariff and National Debt.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* and some other journals opposed to protective duties, discuss the question abstractly, or in its application to a condition impossible with our vast national debt. What we would be glad to have the *Advertiser* do, is to show how, with free trade or nominal duties, the financial necessities of the country are to be supplied. The question is a simple one, and the free-traders ought to be ready with the answer.

Obsequies of the late Bishop Potter.

Impressive Services at San Francisco and Philadelphia.

The mortal remains of the late Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D. L. L. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, were with due solemnity deposited in their final resting place in Philadelphia on Friday last.

It is already known that the lamented deceased at the time of his death was on an official tour to California, where it was expected he was to engage in important labors pertaining to the Episcopal Church in that State. On the passage he was seized with the most malignant form of the Panama fever, and although there was nothing in his condition on the 3d of July to cause undue apprehension, he closed his mortal career the day following. Every possible attention was given him by devoted friends, but all that love and care could do was unavailing to arrest the fatal disease. His body was taken in charge by the clergy of San Francisco, and laid in state in Grace Cathedral—the clergy maintaining a constant watch over it until the 18th, when it was placed on board the steamer Golden Gate *en route* for the Atlantic States.

Appropriate funeral services were held in Grace Cathedral, which was densely crowded by the clergy and laity of that diocese. The Right Rev. Bishop THOMAS F. SCOTT, of Oregon, was present to assist in the sad ceremonies.

The pall-bearers consisted of the Standing Committee of the diocese, and the Alumni of Union College (of which the deceased was formerly Vice President), and the Vestries of the various churches acted as mourners. A beautiful tribute to his memory was read by the Rev. Mr. GOODWIN, which, with a series of resolutions of condolence, was adopted as the record of the Church. The remains were placed in charge of the Rev. MARION M ALLISTER and WM. GREEN, Esq., who reached New York on Wednesday with their sad charge by the steamer Costa Rica, and immediately proceeded to Philadelphia, which place they reached the same day.

On Friday the body was placed in Grace Church, in which, twenty years before, the deceased had been consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania. The Church was filled with a vast concourse of sorrowing friends to witness the solemn and imposing rites of the Church, of which Bishop POTTER had for many years been a useful and honored officer. The building was heavily draped in mourning, while on the altar rested a cross, composed of camelias and evergreens, emblems of purity and immortality. The officiating clergy wore scarfs of white and black silk over their surplices and gowns, while the pall-bearers assumed the usual badges worn by them.

The pall-bearers selected for the occasion were Rev. Drs. DUCHACHET, SUDDARDS; Rev. Messrs. CHILDS, DANE, MILLER, BEASELY and LIGHTNER, and Messrs. JOHN WELSH, GEORGE L. HARRISON, LEWIS R. ASHURST, HERMAN COPE, JOHN C. CRESSON, and Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

Upon reaching the Church, the Rev. Mr. ALLISON gave the body into the charge of the clergy, who formed into procession and proceeded up the main aisle, preceded by Bishop STEVENS and Bishop LEE, of Delaware, the former repeating the opening sentences of the burial service. The body was placed in front of the Chancel, and the two Bishops, followed by Dr. HOWE, Rev. Messrs. WASHBURNE, MCALLISTER, HODGE and ATKINS, entered the Chancel to conduct the services. The clergy were followed by Bishop HORATIO POTTER, of New York, brother of the deceased, and the immediate family of the deceased. Then came the Divinity students and clergy of other dioceses. As the procession entered the Church, a melancholy dirge in C sharp minor was played on the organ, which, with the mournful tolling of the bell, lent an additional impressive sadness to the occasion.

The choir having chanted the anthem from the 39th and 90th psalms, the Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER read the address of the Standing Committee of California, from which we quote the following passage:

Energetic in will, strong in labor, and counting self-sacrifice no cost, he had from heaven endowments wherewith to put in motion the powers of his sanctified disposition; his was, indeed, "pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father." Citizens found him a noble one who could be good and steadfast. His fondness and his judgment together made him a renowned master to the difficulties of education. In the solemn councils of the church all the force of his high influence was respected for its impulse, its prudence and its zeal; of his organized charities, the idea he found in the gospel of his Lord, and the effective operation in the hospitals and asylums for sufferers which stand where he may have planned the ministry of good news. In remembrance of many genuine and excellent virtues like those, we praise God precedently for the rewards of faithfulness while they shine in His eminent servants that, of the many, very many who knew him, whether as the true man worthy friend, sincere christian, faithful Priest, or Godly bishop, not a few, we may trust, are thereby guided to the same river of grace.

Bishop STEVENS received the body in the name and behalf of the Church. He thanked Mr. MCALLISTER, and through him the Diocese of California, for their words of love and cheer, and for their tender care and sympathy, and for their solicitude in bringing home the lamented dead for interment; for the comfort they had given him when he departed in the richness of grace, he thanked them all; and, though there were none of his sons in Christ present with him in his dying moments, it was comforting to know that they had taken the care of him which they had been assured was so kind. He did not wish to detain them long, but he could not allow the occasion to pass without speaking what was in his heart and in the hearts of the people of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

After which the Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE read the lesson out of the 15th chapter of first Corinthians at the 28th verse. The choir then sang the 3d, 4th, and 5th verses of the 187th hymn, "I would not live always," which was followed by the reading of the address of the California Church by Rev. Dr. Morton.

Appropriate addresses commemorative of the life, character, and services of the deceased, were then delivered by Rev. Dr. HOWE and Bishop LEE, of Delaware, the latter concluding as follows:

> Such a man as our departed Bishop, he thanked God could never die. He would continue to live and animate this community for all time. The man who was loyal to his country, his church and humanity, cannot depart. His memory will be cherished, his acts treasured, and the name of Alonzo Potter will be remembered after all those here to-day shall go to the place appointed for all living.

The usual anthem and prayers followed, including a prayer for the afflicted family and diocese. After the benediction was pronounced by Bishop STEVENS, the body was taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and interred with the beautiful and impressive services of the Episcopal church, conducted by Bishop STEVENS.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.—The colored men of Pennsylvania held a convention in Harrisburg last week. As the local press made no report of the proceedings, we are somewhat in the dark as to the proceedings. We learn, however, that the object was for concerted action by the "Leaguers" in petitioning Congress "to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit all legislation against any civilized portion of the inhabitants of these United States on account of race and color, and that all such legislation now in existence be thereby declared null and void."

We presume this is meant as another way to obtain suffrage and equality with the whites, which might have been more unequivocally expressed.

OHIO.—An attempt has been made to divide the Unionists in Ohio on Gen. COX'S letter. It has been represented that the "radicals" would take, and had already taken, steps to bring out another candidate. The Cleveland *Leader*, a "radical" journal, in a radical section, puts a stop to this in the following fashion:

> "So far from desiring to bring out another candidate, the radical Unionists of Ohio are enthusiastic supporters of the entire Union ticket, and every man now on it. The Copperheads, who hope to reap advantages from divisions in the Union ranks, are doomed to grievous disappointment. Our party is ever was more determined or more hopeful. They mean to give Gen. COX at least 50,000 majority in October, and they will do it.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The election for members of a State Convention will be held on the 21st of September, and the Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 2d of October.

MONITOR RACE.—The Dictator and Agamenticus, which left Boston together, had an exciting race after they got outside. They finally arrived off Portsmouth harbor, the Dictator forty minutes ahead, notwithstanding the bursting of a tube in one of her boilers, which rendered it for the time comparatively useless. The Agamenticus also claims to have been under some disadvantages, owing to bad coal, &c. From Portsmouth to Portland the monitors will have another trial of speed, and the friends of the Dictator believe that within that distance she can beat the Agamenticus. The Dictator is said to have worked admirably on her passage round to Portsmouth.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—This Fair will be held in Stewart's Grove, one mile from the State House, in the city of Columbus, commencing on Tuesday, September 12th, and closing on Friday afternoon, 2 september 15th, 1865.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DUNSEATH & CO. No. 56 Fifth street, are agents in Pittsburgh for the American Watch Company's Watches.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

PIKE FURNACE, August 10, 1865.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

As I have not seen an account of the crops in Clarion county published, I will give you a short account of them. Wheat in the forepart of the summer promised very well, but is not half a crop, on accont of the rust and chintz bug. Rye, a very good crop. Oats very good. Corn look very fine. Buckwheat is starting off with very fair prospects of a good crop. Potatoes looks very well, but sorry to say some appearance of rot commencing. Flax crop good. Hay better than for a number of years, but farmers have had considerable trouble getting it up, on account of wet weather. And what was once the staple commodity of this county, I mean pig iron, the crop will be very short, on accennt of the high price for labor in the oil business, which, by the way, will soon be the staple commodity of this county. O.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lead in considerable quantities has been found in the Lake Superior iron regions, twenty miles south of Eyfield.

A large number of returned veterans paraded the streets of New York, proclaiming that they wanted work, but could get none.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee has issued a fulsome call for a State Convention at Madison, September 20th.

In Chicago, on Thursday, a jury returned a verdict of $500 against a man named Dugas for careless driving, in running his wagon over the child of one Elsner.

Mary Harris, the murderess, passed through Chicago a few days ago on her way to her home in Iowa, under the name of Mrs. Phillips, to avoid curiosity.

The average number of murders committed by the notorious guerrilla Champ. Ferguson, as appears from the evidence on his trial, was from four to five each day.

The petroleum fever is raging in Nashville, where a company with a capital of $5,000,000 has been organized. It has seventy thousand acres of land.

Geo. W. Gee, who was charged with the murder of Edward Kehoe, his soldier comrade, some time since in Chicago, has been held to bail for riot, the more serious charge not having been sustained.

Two rowdies in New York, on Thursday, were arrested for horribly abusing a woman. They forced her into a stable, tore all her clothes off, robbed her, outraged her person, and called in a gang of twenty or more to do likewise.

Frederick Bussie, of Chicago, suspecting Julius Grassenfelder of embezzling several hundred dollars, marked certain bills one day last week, and followed him to the various places of resort the same evening. Seeing Julius pass the identical notes, he had him arrested.

On the Government farms on the Patuxent river, 8,000 freedmen are employed. There are 30,000 acres in these farms. Twenty-two hundred acres are under tillage, yielding a snug income to the Government. The freedmen are represented as happy and industrious. Each field hand receives $10 per month.

A new kind of coercion is recorded of the colored people of Kentucky, on election, opposite Newberg, Indiana. They threatened to leave, unless their masters or employers would vote the straight-out Union ticket; and as the "Conservative chap" would not comply, the negroes were as good as their word, and left them to hoe their own corn and potatoes, and sucker their own tobacco.

The heavy rain storm on Wednesday occasioned general destruction of property in Illinois. Railroad tracks and bridges were washed away in many places. The thunder and lightning were terrific at several points. At Morris a Mr. Brayton, returning from his farm with his son in a two-horse wagon, his son and both horses were instantly killed, and himself knocked some distance from the wagon and badly bruised. Mr. Thurman, a German family returning from the field were struck, the daughter nineteen years old being instantly killed, and the parents seriously hurt.

PERSONAL.

The recovery of Governor Brough is considered improbable. He has been ill several months.

Mr. Seward is said to be in as robust health as at any time for many years. Nearly all the Diplomatic Corps called on him and congratulated him on his apparently restored health.

It is asserted that General Butler has not tendered his resignation, therefore it has not been refused by the War Department. He was not in consultation at all with the President during his late visit to Washington, nor has he been assigned to any new command. His late visit to Washington was at the instance of the President, who was too ill to see him.

DIED:

SILLIMAN—On the 21st of July, at his father's residence in Pottsville, Captain JAMES SILLIMAN, Co. A, 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. His remains were interred on the 24 of this month in Mount Laurel Cemetery, Pottsville, and attended to the grave by a number of returned soldiers, under the command of General James Nagle, and by a large concourse of citizens.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Bear's Oil, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors, &c., as well as every article usually kept in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

T. N. MCCLELLAND & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

Dr. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption

Is proving itself every day to be the greatest known medicine for the cure of Consumption. Read the following as a sample of letters received nearly every day, testifying to its wonderful virtue and efficacy:

JACKSONVILLE, August 2, 1865.

MR. JOSEPH FLEMING—SIR—I wish you to send me another package of Dr. Churchill's medicines for Consumption. I received the former package. I think it is performing a cure. You will find $2 30 inclosed. Direct to Wind Ridge, Greene county, Pa.

JAS COATES.

The sole agency for this great medicine is at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 30.

au13-3t M T & W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—
TWO SLEEPING ROOMS.
au14-1t Apply at 160 Penn street.

OIL CITY CENTRAL OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$50,000.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend (No. 1) of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable at the office of the company, corner Penn and Grant streets, to City stockholders will secure their dividend at the office of the President, Jacob Shirk, Oil City.
WADE HAMPTON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 12, 1865. au14-6t

FOR SALE.—
Four lots at East Liberty, in a locality suitable for fine dwellings; each lot 150 by 215 feet; price $1 250. Two lots 60 by 200 feet; price $600 each. Inquire of J. S. STRICKLER, Attorney, 115 Fifth street. au14 6td

ELECTION NOTICE.
The stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY will meet at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before them.
WM. S. BISSELL, President.
T. AIKIN, Secretary. au14-tau25

OIL CITY CENTRAL OIL COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT., from sales of oil for the month ending the 10th instant, will be paid on the capital stock of the above company, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Penn and Hand, on and after the 18th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 20th inst.
W. HAMPTON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 12, 1865.—au14-2t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
On and after MONDAY, August 14, freight will be received by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at their Depot, corner of Water and Ross streets. Closing hour at 4 P. M.
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
au14 2t

"PLEASANT HOME" FOR SALE.
That beautiful country seat contains 14 acres, all in a high state of improvement; large mansion, two stables and carriage houses, porter's house, spring house, &c. Two acres in grapes, and the balance stocked with the choicest fruits. Situated 2½ miles from East Liberty, and the same distance from Laughlin's Station. This is one of the choicest places now offered for sale, and can be purchased for $11,000.
Apply to B. MCLAIN & CO.,
au14 102 Fourth street.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & HAMM. WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates.
au14 tf

DIARIES FOR 1865, AT COST.
PORTFOLIOS.
GOLD PENS.
STATIONERY.
TIME BOOKS.
CHECK BOOKS on all the Banks.
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Makers,
au14-1t No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

TO LET—
TWO SLEEPING ROOMS.
au14-1t Apply at 160 Penn street.

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For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers, Binders and Blank Book Makers,
au14-1t No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

WANTED.
Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 1st of September or October, a moderate-sized dwelling, in a pleasant location, within a few miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient of access by passenger railway. Address "T. N. P.," Commercial Office.
au14-3t

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb,)—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN E. EMERY, General Agent, No. 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-3t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS, capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address immediately, stating price, GEO. T. CORNOG, Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. au12-10t

WANTED—A MAN WITH A small capital, to purchase the right to sell and manufacture in Indiana county, Pa., the BEST FANNING MILL now in use. Address J. C. H., Commercial Office. au11-3t

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN in every township of Allegheny county, to sell a new patent, by which he can average from $5 to $10 per day. Address "PATENT," this office. au9-tf

WANTED—HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Prefered situated in or near Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au3-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy28-dawlm Philadelphia, Pa.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
LOST.

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the post-office, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each, (Nos. 1,856 and 1,057,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,058,) inclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received. Said stock is not supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.
J. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865.—au12-2taw-4w

$50 REWARD
Will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of
EIGHT BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL.
Marked No. 17, taken from the Allegheny Wharf by mistake or otherwise.
R. DANVER,
au12-3t No. 1 St. Clair street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.—With chartered privileges, and superior advantages for an English, Classical, Commercial and Military Education, reopens September 5. For circulars, call at GRAFF, HUGUS & CO'S, Pittsburgh, or address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President. au12-30aw-1m

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

IGNATIUS HAHN,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
And Engineering Agent. Office 31 Fifth street. Estimates, plans and working drawings for buildings, mills, steel-works, &c., &c.; all kinds of machinery and apparatus. Private lessons in all technical sciences and mechanical drawings. aug9-1m

MODERN MIRACLE.—FROM OLD and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal Voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and miraculous article; cures baldness, makes Hair grow. A better dressing than any Oil or Pomade. Softens hard, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL HABITS. Use it a few times, and, presto, change, the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the roots, and fills it with new life and coloring matter. It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and before you know it, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks. Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, no other article is at all like it in effect. For sale by all Druggists. Depot, 123 Sudbury street, Boston, Mass. and 123 Fulton street, New York. Sold also

The Daily Commercial

FROM FAYETTE SPRINGS.

The Attractions at this Favorite Summer Resort this Season.—Society at the Springs.—Annie Dickinson among the Guests.—Major General Meade Expected.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

FAYETTE SPRINGS, Aug 10, 1865.

The safe arrival of the first number of your paper, so punctually forwar ded, reminds me of the promise made to let you hear from "Fayette." It is unnecessary that I should tell of its interesting, beautiful and classic surroundings; that I should attempt to describe nature's bold beauties; the majestic mountains; the gorgeous summits; the calm and beautiful nights, so silvered with the moonlight, so delightfully cool, so favorable for meditation and sleep. All this has already been discoursed upon in your columns by brilliant correspondents, who gave you the leakage of their full hearts; who wrote from another stand-point than mine—from the eminence to which lore and corresponding sentiment leads the willing mind; who having other eyes and ears than mine have told you of beauties that attract, and sounds that charm, unknown to me. I will be under the necessity of putting your readers off with something more practical and commonplace; I will have to tell you of things that everybody sees. One who had a very fertile imagination might exaggerate in telling of the beauties and attractions of Fayette, but it surely deserves to have much praise ascribed to it. It is avery pretty spot. Nature has done much to make it a desirable summer resort; we have pleasant walks; strengthening water, quite strong of iron, resembling in taste water that would be poured off a keg of rusty nails; pure, invigorating air, and more or less good hunting. The proprietor has informed me that deer can be shot at within a short distance of the hotel.

The proprietors certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which they "run the machine." They are doing everything in their power to make their guests comfortable and contented, and as far as I have heard any expression on the subject, all are highly pleased. They spread an excellent table, giving us plain, substantial food, well prepared, and in satisfactory doses. Their greatest annoyance is want of room. They are compelled to resort to all sorts of expedients to accommodate the crowd that presses upon them. It is a mystery to the lookers-on how they do accommodate all who come. One thing we know, they do not crowd in newcomers to the inconvenience of parties already their guests. They seem to study carefully the comfort and happiness of all. I do not suppose they would thank me for throwing out inducements to others, but as parties are continually leaving, who have got through rusticating, it would not be a very great risk for more to come.

There is a fine collection of people here. Sage men with their wives, who sit in their clean caps, and look out through their spectacles; other men, who are not so sage, but, nevertheless, settled in their ways, and quite respectable, who have their wives, who are younger and prayer, who dress up neatly in the evenings for the benefit of their own husbands, and all others "whom it may concern;" and their little children who make the house ring with their merry laugh, and their cry sometimes, which is not quite so merry. But the children are not in the way: they are the life and the brightness of this mere world. Over thirty different specimens are on exhibition daily. There we have young men and "maiden's fair," to constitute the spice of the party. As far as appearance can indicate there are surprisingly few *desperate cases*—but Fayette is not left without this feature of a fashionable summer resort. Pittsburgh is well represented by some of its most estimable citizens, I note not particularize the immediate friends here, and it does not concern the public. I may, however, be allowed to specially notice the presence of Miss Annie Dickinson, who is here as a guest, as she is a pet of the public, and her admiring audiences claim her as their own. She is here, just like other people, and I do not presume at all upon her brilliant reputation. When I saw her upon the rostrum, I considered *modesty* as her crowning grace, and to her credit it can be truly said that this grace adorns her in society. I only speak as an observer from the outside circle, and not as an *acquaintance*. Miss D. does not mix in the general crowd, but rather seeks the retirement of the particular company in which she came. I think I can understand her feelings, and although I would perhaps enjoy an acquaintance with her, I cannot blame her for being thus in a measure retired. Persons occupying a prominent position like her must protect themselves from the crowd that is naturally attracted. Mr. Wiggins informs me *that General Meade is hourly expected; his room, I believe, is engaged.*

I noticed in a former communication that somebody had been imposed upon by promenading in Uniontown. Allow me to say in conclusion that if visitors will put themselves in the care of George Thorndell, at the depot, they will get a good dinner, a good conveyance to the springs, gentlemanly attention and moderate terms.

"VISITOR."

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The New Seat of the United Colleges—A Statement Re-stated.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

ALLEGHENY CITY, August 11, 1865.

A trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, in an article dated at Washington, August 8th, and which appears in your columns this morning, denies the statement made in my communication of August 2d, viz., that Canonsburg is the *seat of the United College of Washington and Jefferson*, and denominates it as a "mistake annoying and injurious in proportion to its prevalence." Now, Sir, with all due deference to the honorable trustee from Washington, we cannot see that our statement was otherwise than correct, and hence cannot be attended with any evil results. If the seat of the United College be not at Canonsburg, it is most certainly not at Washington. If, then, it be neither at the one nor the other of these places, where, we ask, is the seat of the new institution? It is manifest it must be somewhere; and, moreover, it must be at one or the other of the two places already mentioned; and it cannot have two seats, otherwise there would be two distinct colleges under one President and Board of Trustees. This we believe to be the true solution of the problem. The statement which has been called in question is correct with this modification, and the whole statement will read thus, viz: that Canonsburg is the seat of the College proper, of Washington and Jefferson united, having its preparatory and scientific department at Washington.

They are not two Colleges, but two departments of the same College. They are on an equality, being part and parcel of one and the same institution. The proportion of the College at the two places may be stated thus: The head and body of the institution consolidated at Canonsburg, and the extremities at Washington. The relationship existing between the two may be thus stated: Mr. Jefferson, seeing it impossible for him longer to live alone, proposed to Miss Washington, who fully sympathized with him in his "*lone condition*," whereupon they agreed to unite their fortunes for better or for worse, trusting to the tender mercies of a generous public to give them a good start in their new career. There need, therefore, no rivalry exist between the friends of the two old Colleges, nor between the citizens of either place, but let all unite as one man, determined to make the institution what it ought to be—an institution second to none in the land. The times demand such an institution, and such, with proper, earnest, determined effort it can soon become.

But to bring it up to the proper standard the handsome little sum of $500,000 must be raised. A corps of instructors cannot be employed until this is done. For want of means the Latin and Greek chairs have been for the present united. For want of money the trustees were compelled to forego, to the great disappointment of every student, the services of Professor Dodd, who has so long and well filled the chair of the Latin professor. Professor Dodd is an able linguist, an accomplished scholar and a perfect gentleman, who, though modest and retiring, by his untiring patience and unwavering principles, unsparing of consequences, has won for himself the respect and love of every student.

For the want of money also several other chairs must remain empty. Shall this be so, while institutions in the East are every year receiving handsome donations? Shall this great school of the West be wholly neglected? Give now to her that hath not, lest that which she hath be taken away. Of the $500,000 to be collected, the beneficent Dr. Beatty has given $50,000. Who will imitate his generous example? Remember the infant institution is out in the cold—she looks to you to cherish her. Already her cries may be heard. It is money she wants. Who will give the next $50,000?

AEGIS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET,

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting ngeneral.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

Done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport,
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh,

DIRECTORS.

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples:
2 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. R. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete, one bottle no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts. oc29-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.:—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
OPENING NIGHT,
Saturday, August 19.

Theatre entirely renovated, painted and decorated from pit to dome, making this

Old Established Temple of the Drama

One of the most beautiful in the country.

NEW DROP CURTAIN,
ALL THE FIRST-CLASS STARS WILL FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN RAPID SUCCESSION,
Supported by
A GOOD STOCK COMPANY. aul1

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
Opening at
MASONIC HALL
On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14th.

THE MURDER AND THE CATAFALQUE OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Have been produced in a series of groups of life-size statuary, for a few days only. Life-size statuary of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, J. Wilkes Booth, assassin; Secretary Seward; and Payne, the would-be assassin of W. H. Seward. President Lincoln lying in state, in representation of the Catafalque. The above figures are all life-size, and a fac-simile of the original when living. Also a representation of the box at Ford's Theatre, and the position the President occupied on the night he was so basely assassinated.

All of the above figures will be on exhibition in this city, and will remain for a few days only. All lovers of their country will be highly gratified by attending. au12-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERRY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

RAILROADS.

1865. CAPE MAY 1865.
BY
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD,
From Foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

8:30 A. M.—MAIL AND EXPRESS. Due at 12 M.
2:30 P. M.—PASSENGER. Due at 6:45 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—EXPRESS. Due at 7:45 P. M.

Fare, $3 00. Servants, $2 00.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $5 00. COUPON TICKETS, to be used by one person only, 10 for $25.

Passengers and baggage taken on board from the Island and Station without additional charge.

FREIGHT DAILY

From Sandford's Wharf, below Spruce street.

RETURNING TRAINS leave Cape May at 5:30 A. M., Mail; 8 A. M., Express; 5 P. M., Accommodation; 8:30 A. M., Freight.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Sup't.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1865.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article entrusted to their care. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

jy31-1sep1

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1865 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, May 29th, 1865, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m. opping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday at 3:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 8:05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION for Penn Station, leaves at 10:30 p. m.

THE CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	4:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	9:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:50 p. m.
Emigrant's Train	10:50 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot to take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 416 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my19

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The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

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In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

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Cotton Gloves;
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Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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au6

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my16

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JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 12, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old	.....	106 25
United States 7-30's	.....	99 62½
United States 10-40's	.....	96 00
Gold	1 38	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	99 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR.	.....	8 00
Commercial National	80 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	108 00	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Mechanics National	.....	81 00
Merchants' and Manufrs' National	51 00	.....
Acme Oil	.....	9 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Columbia	25 00	32 50
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95
Central Basin	.....	90
Merchants'	.....	40
McAboy	.....	60
Oil Basin	.....	9 50
Ohio Valley	.....	92
Paxton	.....	2 50
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	98
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Ritchie	.....	65
Starr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	45
Union Lubric	.....	37
Mingo Coal	.....	12 50
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Phœnix	.....	1 00
Gold at 10:45 A. M	.....	140½

SATURDAY, August 12—P. M.

Our local money market is at present active, and the supply is equal to the demand. The heavy purchases of oil, iron, and other leading articles of trade have caused an unusual request for loans at the various discount places, considering we are in the midst of the heated term, and many of our heavy operators absent at the watering places or summer resorts. The rates rule from 7 to 10@12 ₱ cent., according to the character of the paper offered.

In oil stocks there was some little stir to-day. Columbia was offered freely, at very low figures. Holders of this hitherto favorite stock have suddenly become alarmed, in consequence, it is said, of a suit being instituted against the company by some parties who have discovered an interest in the shape of a royalty, that was overlooked until recently. They claim a title to the one-eighth of the oil produced since the organization of the company. The claim is therefore retrospective as well as prospective, and if they should succeed in the suit it would have a damaging effect on the stock and interests of the company generally. On the other hand we are informed, that the parties can have no claim on the Columbia Oil Co., but must proceed against the former owners of their territory. In the meantime we hope the stockholders will not suffer themselves to be panic stricken and part with their valuable stock at ruinous prices. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold at $1 27@1 30; 1,000 shares changed hands at these rates, and there were 200 shares Cherry Run Central sold at 55 cents. The holders of this stock are becoming impatient at the tardy developments on the property of the company; and yet in justice to the management we know that the work has been vigorously prosecuted, and every effort is now being made to make the investment turn out favorably to the stockholders. The officers are sanguine in the opinion that when they get the wells deeper it will turn out a second Pithole region. We hope they will realize their expectations, for they certainly deserve success.

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for July, 1865, are as follows:

Freight traffic	$114,804 56
Passenger traffic	104,244 66
Miscellaneous	7,009 09
Total	$226,018 22
Earnings for July, 1864	214,327 56
Increase	$11,914 37

Thus it will be noticed that the receipts of the railroad companies, so far from falling off since the ent of the rebellion, continue to show a regular increase, and the fall trade throughout the country promises to be unusually active and profitable. The current year will add at least $200,000,000 in gold valuation to our national wealth from products of the Southern States. This amount, being from sources entirely unconnected for four years, is important in strengthening our whole financial fabric by additions of new active capital. Our commerce has, therefore, more of the natural elements of prosperity than it has had since 1860.

—Despite the low price of oil, many of our oil stock companies are making dividends. The Oil City Central Oil Company, announces in another column, a dividend of two per cent., and expect to be able to continue regularly, at least, this amount monthly.

—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston on Saturday were as follows:

Central	40	Isle Royal	9
Copp'r Falls	7½	Minnesota	27
Franklin	38½	Quincy	47½
Hancock	6½	Rockland	2½
Huron	38	Superior	2½

—We see an item going around the papers to the effect that there are no banks in Chicago, for the reason of nine National banking institutions. This is an error. There is the Merchants' Loan and Savings Trust Bank, with a capital of $600,000; Branch of the Bank of Montreal, with $1,000,000; and four or five private institutions, with an aggregate capital of nearly $2,000,000. This with the capital of the National banks—$5,000,000—makes the total banking capital in the city of Chicago amount to somewhere about nine millions of dollars.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Monday, August 14, 1865.

BUSINESS was not very active; this, however, is not unusual for the last day of the week. The receipts of produce are on the leading articles, however, as a general thing, were unchanged. Our rivers continue in fine navigable order; freights, however, to the various ports were not plenty. The weather was pleasant. On the landing business was not very active—boats had to wait some time before they were able to pick up a trip. Among the departures were the J. S. Hall, for Gallipolis, with a fair trip. The merchants should see that this boat receives proper patronage, as their interests will be favored by such a movement. The Nora did not succeed in getting off, but will leave today without fail for the "Queen City." The Minerva came in from Cincinnati with a good trip. She will return for that port on Wednesday. The Kenton is loading for Cairo and St. Louis; shippers will bear this in mind. The Hard Times is announced for Vicksburg and New Orleans, direct; so make ready for a journey South. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to the Muskingum on Tuesday at 4 P. M. A number of boats are now due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices were a shade lower. Sales 15 loads from scales of new at $26@28 per ton; old sold at $20@22, as per quality; baled was unchanged.

HIDES AND WINES—The market was steady with a fair demand; sales 50 bbls at $2 25 per gallon.

WHISKY—Unchanged; sales 6 bbls at $2 20.

GRAIN—The market was about as unsettled as for some days past. The sales made of the leading articles were at a variety of prices—there seemed to be no fixed rates. Corn was fancied, with limited supplies; heavy sales were made, to arrive, and to be delivered; but supposed to be about 50c.; at depot sales 300 bushels sold at 56c, 400 do ear at 55c. Wheat—holders were disposed to demand a further advance. The receipts were small, and the nominal prices were: Chicago spring No. 1, $1 76@1 80; choice Ohio was held higher; 1,000 bush sold at $1 90; 1,000 bushels at $1 80. Oats were wanted, and holders rose inquiries to meet an advance. Sales 450 bush at wharf at 90@95c; 300 do at 95 to 97½c; 500 bushels to arrive, 90c; 200 bush on track at 90c. Barley and rye were neglected.

POTATOES—Dull and prices tend downwards. It would be difficult to sell a large lot at quotations. We saw a waterfall of one; sales 10 bbls in lots at 1 to 1½c.

MELONS—We note a sale of 200 watermelons at $25 ₱ hundred.

PEACHES—Continue to arrive in large quantities. We note sales of 500 boxes at 50@75c ₱ box.

APPLES—Sales of 11 bbls new crop Eastern at $5 00; 6 casks do $ bbl.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES—Sales of 11 bbls of choice at $6 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—We note a sale of one car load at depot, common on track, at $25 ₱ M.

DRIED APPLES—The demand has improved. We note a sale of 200 bbls—a very choice article—at 7½@8c ₱ lb. Peaches were dull at 12@13c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market has ruled steady, with a fair local demand for home use. Sales of 25 boxes Western Reserve at 15½@16c. Hamburg—Sales of 40 boxes at from 14c; Goshen—Sales of 20 boxes at 15c.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions, and holders seem to have the advantage at the present time, the supply on hand being light, with little prospect of any large supplies coming for the better qualities. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family—100 bbls at depot, $8 75; 100 bbls do Mills, at depot, $8 50; Family—Sales of 25 bbls wheat, $8 75; an advance. Country lots, or inferior parcels sold at various prices.

BUTTER—Was dull and neglected. Prices were altogether nominal, viz., fresh roll, 20@22c; packed, 16@18c.

PEANUTS—Sales 10 tons at $8 50 per cwt.

LEAD—Market steady; sales of 250 pigs Galena at 13½@13½c.

BACON—The market was steady and moderately active; as prices were unchanged, we omit them.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 12—Cotton heavy at 46c for middling. Flour less active, but prices generally are without decided change, at $6 50@6 75 for extra State; $6 50@6 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6 90@8 30 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $8 35@9 60 for trade brands. The market closing quiet. Whisky without change, at $2 30@2 32½, the inside prices for extreme. Wheat dull and declining for spring, and 1@2c better on winter, at $1 44@1 45 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee Club; $1 45@1 46 for amber Michigan; $1 46@1 47 for Winter red Western, and $2 06@2 07 for amber Milwaukee. Rye a shade firmer; Western 97c. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn in large supply and unchanged. Barley malt the market is scarcely so firm; prices without decided change, at 80@86c for unsound, and 90@92c for sound malting. Western oats dull and 1c lower; 70@71c for Western; Rice dull. Coffee very firm. Sugar quiet at 12c for Cuba Muscavado; 12¾ for Porto Rico; Havana 12¾. Molasses dull and unchanged. Hops firm and in fair demand at 50@55c. Pork opened excited and higher and closed dull and declining at $32 for new mess, closing at $32 75 cash; $29 50@31 for 1863-64 do; $24 for prime, and $25@25 50 for prime mess. Also, 6,500 bbls new mess for August and September, seller's option, at $32 62½. Beef quiet at $8 50@12 50 for plain mess, and $19 50@24 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats steady. Lard quiet and steady at 21½@22½c. Butter steady at 28@29c for Ohio, and 30@35c for State. Cheese quiet at 16@15½c.

The Wool Trade.

The wool in Ohio is still moving slowly. The past ten days have shown a slightly improved condition of the figures offered, and the average has now reached fully 60c. Many lots are selling at from 50 to 75c, and yet the majority of the purchases have been at 60c and under. A correspondent writes us from Jefferson county: Wool dealers are showing themselves very little careless at that price—some are disposed to hold at 80c. Woolen mill men have been here to look after wool. Harrison county we learn that during the ten days prior to the 20, fully one hundred thousand pounds of choice wools were bought there at from 70 to 75c. After that date the sales fell off, but no disposition was evinced by growers to submit to a lower figure. In Licking, the trade is still dull, and buyers are not yet offering over 60c. In Madison, the past week, the movements is reported as pretty brisk at 60c. The whole sales in the State, so far as our reports now read, indicate an improvement of fully 10c per pound during the past two weeks.—*Ohio Farmer.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Monday, August 14, 1865.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Oils by the Allegheny River, Allegheny Valley Railroad, also per the Monongahela slack water navigation, for the past week, also from the opening of navigation to the 12th, inclusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total
Monday, August 7	1,748	1,753	3,501
Tuesday, August 8	6,202	916	7,118
Wednesday, August 9	4,976	1,579	6,555
Thursday, August 10	3,611	679	4,290
Friday, August 11	3,274	1,977	5,251
Saturday, August 12	1,567	582	2,149
	25,143	8,791	28,931
Since open'g of nav	261,453	89,240	350,693

The Oil market during the week was active, the sales of Crude and Refined being large. Early in the week a large speculative feeling existed. The sales on the whole are among the largest we have reported for many weeks previous. The stock of oil in the market at present is not large. Prices of crude at the close of the week let down. Sales of a few thousand barrels were made at the lowest figures we have reported for many weeks. During the week the receipts of Bunkard oil by the slack water navigation have amounted to over six hundred barrels. The wells in Greene county are said to be doing well and daily increasing. One thing is very certain, the receipts of that description of oil are increasing at this point. One well has contracted with the Brownsville parties to bring to this point six hundred barrels. Several sales were made at 21c per gallon, without packages. The river to Oil City was too low for steamboat navigation, hence our supplies were received in the old fashioned way, by keels, flats and barges. On Thursday the demand for refined in bond was very active, the sales being close up to eight thousand barrels, at 29c for Philadelphia delivery. By the way, it seems to an outsider that the latter-named city is doing the principal portion of the Eastern trade in oils, the sales in this market being almost exclusively for that city. The Oil receipts of the week were large, viz: By rail, 8,791 bbls; by river, 20,143; making a total of 28,934 bbls. This, for August, will do. The entire receipts by river and rail from the opening to date amount to 378,627 bbls. We have come to the conclusion that the oil trade of Pittsburgh is a pretty extensive affair, and one that is well worth looking after.

REFINED OILS.—The heavy sales of the week have pretty well cleaned out the market. The current rates for bonded on the spot were 44@45c; free, 64@65c. Sales for Philadelphia delivery were made early in the week at 51½c for bonded; at the close 52c was the prevailing quotation.

TAR.—Prices have declined, with sales at $6 50@7, the latter for a choice article free on cars. Naptha was dull and neglected; prices too unsettled to quote correctly.

CRUDE OIL.—Early in the week the rates for fair grades were 20@20½c. Towards the close the market became heavy. Buyers held off for lower figures, and finally holders gave way and sales were made at 19¾, 19, and some as low as 18c. Of course these sales were without packages. Saturday's receipts by the river amounted to 1,093 barrels.

REFINED OILS—The market was inactive. The sales were only in a limited way. The rates, however, were unchanged, ranging as follows: Bolted, Hutchinson's brand, delivered in Philadelphia, at 52c; 100 barrels on the spot at 44c. Nothing doing in Free—held at 64@65c.

LUBRICATING OILS—Sales of 25 barrels Orient at 70c per gal.

CRUDE OILS—Not very active. Heavy was most fancied. Sales of 500 barrels in Bulk at 25c; sales of 385 barrels at 19½c, packages returned; 1,000 barrels do on the same conditions.

TAR—There seems to be a wide difference in the prices of this article. We note a sale of 100 barrels Eureka and Nonpareil brands at $5 per bbl.

NAPTHA—Was dull and prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Wooldridge & Co	191	J Black	233
Fisher Bro	481	J Wilkins	89
Adams & Weaver	100		
Total			1,094

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. H. Bryan, 54 bbls of refined oil for Boston.
Globe Oil Company, 121 bbls of tar, for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 272 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.
J. Gracie & Co., 180 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 447 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company, 112 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.
Licceco Oil Company, 115 bbls of refined oil for Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The trade of the week has been moderately active, and without any important changes in values. The partial stringency in money has checked the tendency to speculation in some lines of goods, and has so far proved a element of weakness in prices. The Southern demand is becoming gradually more important, and is likely to take off the immense quantities of goods before the close of the season. The jobbers are operating with caution with respect to cotton goods; they profess to see no prospect of early relief, and think the supply of cotton may possibly prove large enough to produce a decline in the price of goods. The trade in woolens is very active, and prices generally very satisfactory to manufacturers.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Are quiet, and stocks are steadily augmenting. Heavy goods are about 1c lower; the former goods are scarce and firmer. Stark A, Indian Head, Lawrence, Pepperell, Amoskeag, Blanchard sell at 32c; 4-4 Cumberland, 30c; ¾ do 28c; 4-4 Augusta Factory, 32c; ¾ do 27c; Pocasset Canoe, 40-inch, 35c, and Pocasset X, 40-inch, 40c; 4-4 Appletons 32c for B, an advance of 2c; 29c for C, and 28c for D, 2c less on each; Newmarket A 36c; Atlantic R R, 32½c; do 33-inch, 29c; 4-4 Wamsutta, 40c; Massachusetts 4-4, 32½c; do B, 31c; Shirtings, 26½c for Nashua extra; Appleton E, 36c; do D, 28c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—The lower grades are plenty and a shade lower. Fine qualities are scarce, the leading makers being short of production. New York mills are delivered at 47½; 4-4 Wamsutta 45; 9-8 do, 53; Wauregan water twist are held at 40; do X X, 36; Forest Dale 42; Mansville 42; do X, 36; Slatersville 42 at 34, one cent less; Bartletto, 40 for 4-4, 36½ for 7-8, and 37½ for 39 inch; Lonsdale 42; Hope 39, Red Bank, 35 for 4-4, and 32 for 7-8; White Rock, 36.

BROWN DRILLS—Are in steady demand, with a limited stock. India, 33; Pepperell 30; Augusta, 32; Stark H, 28.

JEANS—Corsets are in steady demand. Indian Orchard, Androscoggin and Pepperell 25; Pocasset dyed and bleached; Naumkeag 24½, and Satteens 30, but the demand is not very active.

DENIMS, &c.—Cotton backing denims sell at 67½c; Haymakers' medal, 59c; Sprague's, 52½c; and Providence, 49c. New York Mills double and twist cottonades bring 75c; Indubitable sell hence, 50c.

STRIPES AND JEANS.—Stripes and Ticks are in moderate request, and prices are unchanged. Haymakers' medal are 45c; Whittenton, 35c for C, 37½c for B, 45c for A, and 56c for A A. No change in quotations for Ticks; Amoskeag A C A are 90c, A 67½c, B 57½c, C 50c, and D, 45c; Whittenton, 43c for A and 55c for A A; Hamilton B T, 65c.

PRINTS AND CHINTZES—Are in steady demand from printers, prices continuing at about 23c for 64x64 standards.

PRINTS—Are quiet at first hands. Among the jobbers there has been an effort to reduce stocks by sales at reduced prices; but the agents still hold their goods firmly at old figures. The following are the quotations for leading prints among the jobbers: Merrimack, 29@30c; Cocheco, 30c; Spraguo's, 30c; Manchester, 29c; Richmond's, 29; Lawrence, 29; American, 29; Dunnell's, 29½; Saunders', 29; Allen's, 28; Garner & Co., 30; Amoskeag, 30; National Mills, 28; Arnold's, 28; Lowell, 28½; Duchess, 31; Bloss, 30½; London Mourning (Sprague's), 27½; Atlantic Mourning, 27½; York Mourning, 26½; Amoskeag Mourning, 26½.

MOUSE DE LAINES—Are very active. They are the cheapest dress goods in the market, and the demand is likely to keep close up with the production, so far as present prices continue. Manchester sell at 22½c; Pacific delaines, 22½c; do, shippers will bear this and choice chintz designs, 23½c, with a probable advance to 30c; scarlet armures, 37½c; do, 7-4 Coburgs, 40c per c; robes de chambre, 26c; Lowell and Hamilton delaines 22½c; Atlantic Delaine Co.'s Coburgs are 44c, for 7-8 inch, 45c, for 36-inch fine, and 60c, for 30-inch extra fine.

WOOL SHAWLS.—The production is ample, but the demand is large and the favorite makers are sold close up. Walden long shawls bring at 87 for 6-4, and $7 50 for 72x144. Waterville are $8 50@9 in 72x144; $10 in high colors; $6 50@7 in 72x126; $5 50@6 in do; $1 25 for Misses' 33 square; $1 83½ for 40 do; and $2 25 for 47 do.; super checks $8 25@9 for 72x144; $7 for 67x135; and $6@6 50 for 63x126; drabs, brown, and mourning $8 25 for 72x144; $6 75 for 67x135; and $5 50@6 25 for 63x126; printed in many designs, checks and twist, superior fabric, $11 for 70x156. Pascedale, Gould Medal, in high colors and fine fabric, 72x156, not subject to the trade discount, 9 for 72x144; $7 50 for 67x135; mourning and checks $7 25; drabs 62x126 $5 50; mands $7 50@ $7 75. Barlow's, $4 25 for 14-4, and $6 25 for 16-4. Waterford, $5 75 for square superfine in high colors, and $7 50 for long; $4 for square extra, and $5 for long; $4 25 for square imperial, and $5 50 for long; Highland checks, $5 for square, and $6 for long; do, heavy, $5 25 for square, and $6 50 for long. Lawrence 72x144 fancies sell at $9; Lawrence mourning, 33. Home Woolen Co., 67x135, $7 50; double sided, $7 25; black and white checks, and mourning, $7 50; 72x126 do, $6; and drabs, $5 50 and $6. Waterville No. 2 fancy, 72x144, $10; No. 3 do., 67x135, $8 50; black brown and drabs, $7 50 for No. 4, and $6 50 for No. 5.

WOOLENS.—Heavy fancy Cassimeres sell freely at 75c@$1 25 per yard, and the favorite makers are closed up for the season. Satinets in medium grades are dull, while fine goods are active at full prices. Tip Top No. 1 sell at $1 20, and Lower Valley at $1 10. Sales of 25 bales of Richard sell at 45c; 4-4 Cumberland, 40c; ¾ do 28c; 4-4 Augusta Factory, 32c; ¾ do 27c; Pocasset Canoe, 40-inch, 35c, and Pocasset X, 40-inch, 40c; 4-4 Appletons 32c for B, an advance of 2c; 29c for C, and 28c for D, 2c less on each; Newmarket A 36c; Atlantic R R, 32½c; do 33-inch, 29c; 4-4 Wamsutta, 40c; Massachusetts 4-4, 32½c; do B, 31c; Shirtings, 26½c for Nashua extra; Appleton E, 36c; do D, 28c.

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Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2.20 a. m. 3.20 p. m. 6.00 p. m.
7.50 p. m. 8.30 a. m. & P. R. R. 2.40 a. m. 3.45 p. m. and 9.00 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. E. Rochy, N. Y. Economy, Steubenville
9.00 a. m. 2.15 p. m. 3.50 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.59 p. m.
11.50 a. m.
4.45 p. m.
6.00 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m.
2.35 p. m. 4.50 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9.10 a. m. 6.00 p. m.

GEORGE E. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
ALEX. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.35 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express	7.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	9.30 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second "	3.15 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
au30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

100 BARRELS Rosendale Cement,

For sale by STURGEON BROTHERS,
au10 1w 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."

J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,

Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. je22-3m

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
25 kits No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.

For sale by
se5-tf J. B. CANFIELD.

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,

Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG

ALE, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MINERVA.—Clark & Co., 250 bbls flour, 1 tool chest; Thos. Arbuckle & Co., 28 bales cotton; Andrew Ackley, 1 box clothing; C. G. Hussey & Co., 50 bbls potatoes; J. W. Powell, 2 packages feathers; Lea & Co., 7 sacks feathers; J. C. Hidwell, 2 plows; Leaman & Weise, 16 pkgs furniture; R. C. Loomis, 100 bars pig metals.

Parkersburg.

PER FOREST CITY—Sturgeon & Bro., 61 sacks corn; Bigmer & Bro., 10 boxes pipemaking; W. N. Ogden, 11 boxes glass ware; Wm. Britton, 25 barrels ale; S. S. Marvin, 3 empty boxes; Barker & Co., 2 barrels eggs, 1 box do; Lowell & Wells, 1 box wool; Wm. Hadlay, 2 barrels wine; B. A. Fahnestock, 10 barrels lard oil; Isaiah Dickey, 10 barrels lard oil; Spencer & Mackey, 3 empty barrels; order, 1 barrel varnish; Joshua Splatt, 60 bundles furniture; owner, 1 box hardware; Ardesco Oil Company, 108 empty oil barrels; owner, 2 sheets; owner, 100 staves; Wm. Barker, 9 sacks wool; Fawcett & Co., 4 ale barrels; John Keller, 41 green hides; J. C. Jenkins, 62 sacks corn; owner, 1 box tin; J. Richardson, 29 lard kegs; Superior Iron Company, 250 fire brick; owner, 24 bushels potatoes; O. McAllister, 42 sacks oats.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., F. W. & C. Railroad—McWhinney & Hare, 50 bbls spokes; J. A. Renshaw, 10 half doz brooms; Head & Metzer, 1 bbl eggs; Dorrington & Co., 1 bbl cheese; Schumacker & Lang, 1 box cheese; Lipincott & Co., 5 grind-stones; Godfrey & Clark, 9 skis rags; I. H. Voight, 17 boxes cheese, H Riddle, 16 boxes cheese; J. Ward & Co., 10 boxes cheese; J. S. Leggett & Co., 10 sks wheat; Atterbury, R. & C. King & Co., 50 bbls mill feed; Pears & Co., 50 bbls sand; J. B Lyon & Co., 50 bbls sand; M Hoyl, 1 bbl 10-brece; P. Magee & Co., 1 bbl tobacco; P McIlvaine, 1 car scrap iron; Hitchcock & Jenkins, 1 car; Jenkins & Co., 60 bbls flour, Kerr & Glover, 2 cars fire clay.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—J S Liggett & Co, 2,091 bush wheat; R S Kenedy & Bro, 200 do do; Jones, Boyd & Co, 24 half bbls onions; Wm P Beck, 1 crate rags, 1 box, 2 kgs lard, 1 box dried apples, 1 box tallow, 1 sack feathers; Herring & Co, 2 boxes matches; W S Harvey, 6 bdls paper; Massey, Collier & Co, 350 sks barley; Godfrey & Clark, 3 skis rags, 1 do paper; J H Ballantyne, 5 bdls oil; R Brown, 4 pcs walking beam; J J Pearson, 2 cars lumber; S Johnson, 6 bbls sugar-cured hams; J Nickun & Co, 1 do; 1 Dic, 2 do & 2 do 10 bbls lard oil; Hall & Speer, 1 box plow; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 box medicines; T C Jenkins, 2 sks flax seed, 2 kegs lard; Fetzgar & Armstrong, 51 sks oats; Seymyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 2 cars iron; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 2 cars fire brick; McClintock, Rogers & Co, 1 car iron; Adams & Austin, 44 sks oats; Beckham & Long, 1 mowing machine; G N Hofstot, 8 sks tanner scraps; Head & Metzer, 2½ bdls eggs.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, August 12.

STOCKS.

The Stock market exhibited a weaker tone to day The continued high rate of interest and the near approach to actual stringency, produced a slight nervousness among holders, and there is more disposition to sell. This tendency, however, is not sufficiently developed to produce any important export movement with so much strength in bull clique. There is too much danger of corners for bears to venture out boldly. The miscellaneous list was more active, but lower. Governments are dull. The shipments for the week have not been so large as late, and will not aggregate over $1,500,000.

THE GOLD MARKET

Rallied up to 142 at the close. The Treasury Department continues to sell about its daily receipts, but the effect upon the market is only temporary. The demand for money was fair, and at 7 per cent. there was an ample supply.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Firm to-day, with sales at the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 60; Tack, 9; Cherry Run, 25; Webster, 3 15; Pithole Creek, 7 75; Bradly, 2 00; Excelsior, 1 60; Highgate, 50; Montona, 3 44; Oceanic, 1 50; Oil Creek, 3 50; United States, 2 15.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is dull and easier. Crude, 32 cents; Refined in bond, 52c.; Do, free, 70@71.

The *Post* has the following

REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKET.

During the past week the wholesale market has been unsettled, especially in breadstuffs. A heavy business was done in flour, prices are depressed, the present stock in market being unusually large. The Provision market has been heavy during the week, and the trade buying sparingly. Under the late bullish, the reduction in stock has been very moderate, and receipts liberal. In New York very little has been done for the future. There was much less speculative feeling than during the corresponding week in July. The market closed dull, declinable and nominal. Sales of 44,000 bbls at $7 60@7 70 for Western. Beef has been in brisk demand; the stock is much reduced, and holders are firm. Cut meats are dull and nominal. Lard is in reduced supply and with a fair demand, and prices are firmer. The market for Western and State flour up to Tuesday was dull and heavy. Since that time, owing to unfavorable advices from the Northwest, prices advanced on all grades, and continued to improve until Thursday, when holders submitted to an abatement. On Friday the favorable news of the spring crop checked the speculative and consumptive demand, an advance was obtained, and since Monday was lost. The market closed to-day at from 10 to 25c higher. We quote extra State at $6 55@6 75; shipping brand round hoop Ohio, $8 10@8 25; St. Louis, $10@13. The exports for the week have been 238,324 bbls. The wheat market has been much excited. At the close the market was firm, and the demand was chiefly speculative: Chicago spring, $1 49@1 46, and white winter, $1 95. Corn has been in active demand for trade and export. Prices have advanced, and closed at 90@90½c. The exports for the week have been 238,324 bbls, and for the same week last year they were only 10,214 bushels. The whisky market has been quite active. Prices have slightly advanced, and at the close are $2 15½ for Western. The sales foot up 1,100 barrels. The hop market has been fairly active for all grades. Fancy qualities are scarce and much wanted. Prices have advanced, and are firm at the close. The reports of the present crop from the growing districts are of a very favorable character. We are informed by competent judges, just returned from those districts, that the entire crop will be a full one, sellers would have had a decided advantage were it not for favorable adv